When we contemplate the moral effect of the policy of conquest and subjugation as it has been carried on and is now defended the Republican party, we cannot but ferious anxiety as to the permanency democratic institutions among us. The feel serious anxiety as to the permanency of democratic institutions among us. The great principles proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence, that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," stood substantially unquestion d among us until the imperialistic policy of conquest and arbitrary rule over the conquered was entered upon. It was recognized as the very essence of democratic institutions. Now it is seefed at by many of the leaders of the Republican party as a "glittering generality" that has no practical meaning and application; as baby talk, fit for the infancy of this nation, but ridiculous in its present state of power. but ridiculous in its present state of power. Indeed, it is perfectly logical for them to deride and reject it, if they mean to justify and maintain their policy of conquest and

WHENCE ARE THE JUST POWERS OF GOVERN-MENT DERIVED?

But let me ask them, as citizens of a But let me ask them, as citizens of a democratic republic, what the true source of the just powers of government can be if not the consent of the governed? Is it force? That would be despotism. Is it wealth? That would be plutocracy. Is it the privilege of birth or position in society? That would be aristocracy. What remains, then, as the source of the just powers of free government but the consent of the governed, in its range and sent of the governed, in its range and effect regulated by self-made law? You deny that and you deny the vital prin-ciple of democratic institutions. And im-

perialism does deny it.

It denies it first with regard to the subjugated alien populations. If the imperitendency continues, we shall soon similar experiences at home. In fact, they are already beginning to ap-pear. You cannot fail to notice that whenpear. You cannot fail to notice that whenever you quote the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence in connection with the case of the Filipinos you are flercely assailed as unpatriotic citizens who are stirring up our subjects to revolt. In fact, a member of the Administration, in speaking of the present and future of the Philippines, stops very little short of admonishing us that every public discussion of that subject—unless it be in entire harmony with the policy of the Administration—should stop, for the reason that it might excite hopes among the reason that it might excite hopes among our "subjects" which the Administration is

our "subjects" which the Administration is unwilling to gratify.

Now, what does this mean? Democratic government is essentially government by public discussion. That discussion must be enlightened by the knowledge of the truth as to matters of public interest, the fullest possible information to be frankly furnished by the Government. It must, in order to serve its true end be actively free. order to serve its true end, be actively free, so as to illumine every side of the question to be decided. And now we are told that we should not freely discuss a question of such stupendous importance as that whether the United States should remain a simple democratic resulting or become a colonial the United States should remain a simple democratic republic or become a colonial empire; that the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental principles of our republic, should not be mentioned in connection with the matter, lest our colonial subjects hear of it, and that, as the Administration knew this business best, the people should leave it to the Administration to determine the course to be taken concerning it. to be taken concerning it.

HOW THE EXECUTIVE POWER IS USED. This is only an initial, tentative attempt to dominate public opinion in behalf of the Government. Eut there will be more of it, if the imperialistic spirit is permitted to prevail. In this respect we must not fail to keep in view the great power wielded by the Fresident in the conduct of our foreign relations. The Constitution provides that only Congress shall have power to declare war. But it is within the power of the President, if he desires war, to create by his conduct of our foreign relations stitutions which make war inevitable. It situations which make war inevitable. It may happen that on such an occasion Con-grees, being opposed to war, would not consent to it if consulted beforehand; but it may be confronted by things already done, by accomplished facts, which make

done, by accomplished facts, which make the escape from war exceedingly difficult if not impossible.

The President may then force a war upon the country in spite of the adverse opinion of Congress. He may do this, keeping as to the exercise of his powers within the letter of the Constitution, although fagrently violating its spirit and though flagrantly violating its spirit and of the subsequent approval and support of Congress which, when an accomplished fact has put our country in an attitude more or less heatile to a foreign Power, is usually very reluctant to disavow our Government. We have an illustration of this in the history of the Panama affair, it being very doubtful whether Congress, even the Republican part of it, would, it previously consulted, have approved the policy pursued by the Administration, while the accomplished fact easily commanded the acceptance of the majority. This power of the Executive is evidently a very dangerous one—d ingerous to the of the subsequent approval and support of

a very dangerous one-dingerous to the peace of the country as well as to the in-tegrity of our institutions—unless the President cherishes a conscientious respect for the Constitutional limitations of his for the Constitutional limitations of his power and an overruling desire religiously to observe the spirit and intent as well as the letter of the Constitution, as well as an innate love of peace and fair dealing. You may judge for yourselves how dangerous is such a power under the influence of the imperialistic tendency, with its lust of conquest and dominion, its love of adventure and military achievement, and venture and military achievement, proneness to impulsive action and dra-

HOW THE ARMY MAY BE INCREASED.

The imperialistic tendency armed with that power will be all the more dangerous when it is at the same time armed with an ample supply of fighting material ready for action. Until a very recent period we enjoyed the priceless blessing of living in perfect peace and security without enjoyed the priceless blessing of fiving in perfect peace and security without bearing the burden of a large army and navy, costing untold millions a year—a unique privilege of which other nations, groaning under heavy military and naval expenditures, envied us most heartily. Our imperialists now tell us that this must coarse to be so According to them we must cease to be so. According to them we must have a much larger army in proportion than before, and our Secretary of the Navy assures us that we must have the biggest navy in the world, whatever the cost

Have you ever seen anybody able to give you an intelligent and satisfactory reason why we must have those things? Some say that we must have them to pro-tect our commerce. I ask, then, has there tect our commerce. I ask, then, has there ever been a single moment since the year 1812 when our commerce suffered in the least from the want of a big navy to protect it? Others say we must have it to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. Was there ever, before or since our civil war, a single occasion when the Monroe Doctrine failed, so to speak, to enforce itself without our having a big army or navy?

Our worthy Secretary of War, Gov. Taft, in a recent speech before the Union League Club, illustrated—without thinking of it, I suppose—how unnecessary a big army and navy are to us for any of these purposes. He said: "Under the second Cleveland Administration we were, by President

and navy are to us for any of these purposes. He said: "Under the second Cleveland Administration we were, by President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela boundary question, brought to the brink of war with Great Britain. Now, how many guns do you think there were on the coast? There was just one modern gun mounted." After the laughter called forth by that remark had subsided, Secretary Taft continued: "That taught the Republicans a lesson."

Republicans a lesson."

Now, what was that lesson? That more guns should be mounted? But did it not occur to the Secretary that the real and far more important lesson was a very different one? Only recall the circumstances under which that incident took place. Great Britain, engaged in a boundary dispute with Venezuela, urged her contention with observateristic positiveness. dispute with Venezuela, urged her con-tention with characteristic positiveness. The President of the United States stepped in and substantially said to Great Britain "Stop. You will not be permitted to im-pose your will upon the little American republic by main strength without a word from this republic. This matter will have to be arbitrated." Great Britain, the mis-tress of the results of the state o the spicinal power.

To cure a cold in perial power.

To cure a cold in perial power.

To cure a cold in power.

To cure a cold in one Day

with a Tory Government supposed to be
the special champion of that pride, was
the special champion of that pride, was
certainly not used to that sort of treat-

ment. She probably knew, too, that we had only one gun mounted on a coast several thousand miles long. No wonder that a good many people expected the British lion to break out in a warlike roar. But what did Great Britain do? The British Tory Government took President Cleveland's remonstrance into respectful consideration, and with graceful kindness assented to the arbitration asked for.

WHY A BIG ARMY IS NOT NEEDED.

Now, what is the lesson of this? Not that we need big armies and navies for the defence of our rights and the enforcement of our just demands, but that whether we are armed or unarmed, every European Power, even the greatest and proudest, will go to the very extense of possible.

we are armed or unarmed, every European Power, even the greatest and proudest, will go to the very extreme of possible concession to avoid a serious quarrel with this republic. Every sensible man knows that there is not one of those Powers which entertains the slightest idea of attacking us; that they will readily comply with whatever we can decently ask for, and that if we are to have any conflict with any one of them, we shall have to bring it on ourselves by unendurable provocation. The simple reason is that, aside from what moral love of peace they may cherish, they can hardly afford to have a serious struggle with so resourceful and pertinacious an antagonist as this republic, in view of the possibility of dangerous complications at home.

Our absolute safety from foreign aggression, as every reasonable person will admit, being thus assured, I may ask my sober minded countrymen, for what purpose large armies and big navies—the characteristic tool and favorite ornament of empire—may be wanted by us. Being entirely unnecessary for defence, is the greatest navy in the world, or any big navy, the cost of construction and maintenance of which will run into the hundreds of millions, needed or intended for any other purpose? If not, then the building and maintenance thereof is a wanton waste of of the people's money, wicked and unpardonable. But if it is designed for any other purpose, what is that purpose? The world abroad will but too probably see in it a design of aggressive movements pardonable. But if it is designed for any other purpose, what is that purpose? The world abroad will but too probably see in it a design of aggressive movements on our part.

WHAT THE EFFECT OF ARMAMENTS WOTLL

This would have a most unfortunate effect. Whether we entertain such plans or not—and I am confident a large majority of the American people do not entertain them—the world will always be distrustful of our professions of a peaceable disposition. However smooth our speech may be in favor of peace congresses and arbitration courts, the world will see in the building of large navies, utterly unnecessary for defence, a threat of armed aggression—a transformation of the old republican peace power into an empire preparing for war. The inevitable result will be an additional element of apprehensionand disquiet among nations. Every see power will watch with nervous anxiety each unnecessary addition to our naval strength and see in it a reason for making a corresponding addition to its own, and we then, if we are to match them, will follow with another addition on our part. And thus the mad race in the augmentation of war forces, which has become an oppressive burden to mankind, the curse of the age, will be stimulated by this republic instead of being discountenanced and checked by its good example of a truly pacific policy. This republic vill thus be a leader of a backward and most baneful movement, instead of leading in humane projects. movement, instead of leading in humane

It will be apt to produce another perilous It will be apt to produce another perilous effect. It has often, and not unjustly, been observed that the frequency of homicide in our country is owing in great part to the habit of many persons in carrying unnecessary pistols upon their persons. Likewise a great war fleet, especially a new one that is not employed in necessary duties, may become a seductive and dangerous plaything. While its advocates say that it is to prevent trouble, it is just as apt, by impulsive and reckless handling, to cause mischief. When warships are too liberally flung about the world they are occasionally exposed to seductive temptations and troublesome accidents. It may become a risk rather than a protection.

SOME CONCRETE ILLUSTRATIONS. You, Mr. Chairman, have had reason to know what militarism is and what it means. You have seen and felt its blighting power. The glowing impulses of your young manhood, your attachment to that spirit of liberty which has characterized Germany from the days of Tacitus, your yearnings for better things for your country and the world, all these early clashed with martial world-all these early clashed with martia glory and power, the inevitable accom-paniments of empire, whether real or only in shadow. Because of these, the gentlest in shadow. Because of these, the gentlest and most kindly of natures came early to know the prison and exile. But to few men in history has come so rich a reward. Your devotion to high ideals scon earned you the admiration of your native and it has been given to you to live time when your warning voice has been raised to avert the first faint suggestion that the love of martial glory and its dangers are not absent from the greatest republic

are not absent from the greatest republic in the world's history.

And you, too, gentlemen, you who listen to me, know either by yourselves, or through your fathers or grandfathers, what martial glory means. It forced many of you from home in the tender years of your lives, when careful parental nurture was both your need and your due. Within the little circle into which fate sent you, you have seen the natural ties that Within the little circle into which fate sent you, you have seen the natural ties that bind men together supplemented by another scarcely less watchful and jealous. With you, as elsewhere in the world, the father and mother fondly welcomed the new born babe, but you also saw a sight, common in all military countries, but unknown in this, your adopted land. From birth to 18 years of age, you have seen the recruiting sergeant watch the young life of the boy child, not to shield him from harm, not to ward off evil, but to be certain that, by no chance, should he go into the great, wide, onen, free world without escaping the drill master. Nobody needs to ask wide, open, free world without escaping the drill master. Nobody needs to ask whether you and yours shrink back from the faintest shadows, however distant; which may reveal the fatal presence of the man on horseback.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

I ask you now in all soberness, is it not best for the peace, well-being and happiness of our people, and for the preserva-tion of our free institutions, to which we tion of our free institutions, to which we owe so much of our growth in comfort, wealth and power, that, instead of indulg-ing our ambition in an adventurous policy of empire and dominion over foreign coun-tries and alien populations; instead of squandering our substance in wholly unaquandering our substance in wholly un-necessary war establishments at immense cost; instead of sacrificing the great con-servative principles and high ideals we in-herited from the fathers to the false glitter of imperial greatness, which at all periods of human history has marked the decay and perdition of republics; instead of pro-voking the distrust of all mankind by the display of armed force on every possible occasion, which raise a suspicton of vague and hazardous schemes of restless amand hazardous schemes of restless ambition lurking in the background—we should return to the principles and ideals which during the first century of our national

should return to the principles and ideals which during the first century of our national existence have proved so just and beneficent, so that government of the people by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth?

Should we not devote our material as well as mental resources to the building up of our great country, which is capable of infinitely greater development than it has so far attained and to the solution of the political and social problems which surge upon us? Should we not cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, scrupulously respecting their rights, as well as their legitimate feelings, spreading our commerce all over the world, not at the cannon's mouth, but by intelligent and industrious striving for superiority in friendly competition as to the quality and proportionate price of our goods? By so doing we should present to the world the inspiring example of a truly free people, pesceable and orderly, self-respecting and happy in their freedom and prosperity.

Such an example will do infinitely more to advance our own welfare, as well as the peace and civilization of mankind

such an example will do infinitely more to advance our own welfare, as well as the peace and civilization of mankind, than any number of battleships and all the splendor of imperial power.

CANDIDATE A BIT IMPATIENT OF NOISE IN CARNEGIE HALL.

His Subjects the Wicked Trusts, Trampling on Weaker Nations, Tariff and Such-Pledges to Help Peace and Prosperity-C. F. Adams Also Speaks.

With a degree of solemnity which seemed to impress his audience profoundly, Judge Parker delivered his second speech last night in Carnegie Hall. Escorted by a committee from the Democratic Club, including ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Randolph B. Guggenheimer, Police Commissioner McAdoo, and Andrew Freedman, he stepped on the Carnegie Hall stage at 9:42. The cheering began immediately and continued for ten minutes.

Long before that, the chairman, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia Law School, tried to get the audience to be quiet. They simply laughed at the young professor and whooped it up all the more. The candidate sat behind the reading desk paying little or no attention

to the explosion of his admirers. After a while Judge Parker looked at his watch, shook his head and stood up. By this time the crowd had got its second wind, and began whooping away as if it hadn't done any whooping all night. The candidate shook his head and scowled. Then he made an impatient gesture with his right hand as though he meant to signify his impatience with more enthusiasm. Some of the folks on the platform helped him out by hissing a little, and at last comparative quiet was restored.

Holding on to his manuscript, the Judge began to talk extemporaneously at first, but there were no breaks this time in the extemporaneous remarks. What he said without notes was:

"I shall detain you but a few minutes. I have to leave here at 10 o'clock, and I want to address you now. Emphasis on the word "now"]. I appreciate your welcome more, perhaps, than the committee whichis to take me else where."

Then came the set speech. It was delivered most solemnly. Here it is, the cross headings as well as the speech being the Judge's own:

Speech of Candidate Parker.

J am glad to be here to-night. I am glad to have this opportunity to speak more directly, indeed I may say more intimately, to the independent voters of the United States. I am glad of this occasion afforded me to bear testimony of the far reaching effect in this, as in all campaigns, of their support. THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

Whichever party at a given time upholds the moral side, whichever party, to borrow a phrase from our opponents, is "a party fit to govern" gets its credentials from the independent voters of the land, and from none other.

In the hands of the independent voter lies the halance of power, and it is well that this is so. A country deprived of the advantage of an independent vote strong enough to determine the result of an election when moral issues are at stake, has such the point where mora political advantage and the point where more political advantage of the strong terms are political advantage. sunk to a point where mere political ad-vantage and selfish greed alone are recog-

values as swaying human action.

I recognize on behalf of the Democratic party that the support in this campaign of the independent vote gives not alone an assurance of victory, but an abiding faith that that for which we are contending is the right. PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.

I recognize also the responsibility cast upon myself and the Democratic party in receiving the support of the independent voters. And this responsibility I not only feel but have heretofore acknowledged in public utterance. I have raid, and I say again, that if I be elected to the Presidency of the United States, if I may be called upon by your voices to fill the the office of the Chief Executive of this great country, I will be the President of no party in contradistinction to being the President of all the people. I have said that to guard myself against the insidious pres-President of all the people. I have said that to guard myself against the insidious prespressed plainly and sincerely my intention, should I be elected, to do that which in my honest judgment shall redound most greatly to the peace, prosperity and security of our common country and of the inhabitants

On no other terms am I before you or before the country, and by this am I willing

I have come here from a crowded meeting of another great body of independen voters—from the German-American meet

ing at Cooper Union.
We have no more independent, no more law abiding, no more useful, no more loyal body of citizens than those who acknowledge themselves the offspring of the great Germanic mother, the fountainhead of much which is best in our modern civilization. On the other hand, I go from here to a meeting of those who are strictly wedded to the Democratic faith.

How, then, should I say, if I be elected.

that I have not been elected by the people to conduct for the people a government of the people.

THE ISSUES.

Now what are the issues upon which you are called to adjudge in this campaign? In very fact they are both few and

paign? In very fact they are both few and simple.

We have grown tired of seeing individuals made rich by legislation, and we fear the results which have arisen and will arise from familiarizing our citizens with the idea that wealth is to be acquired through governmental favoritism.

The instant it is recognized as accepted doctrine that the Government of the United States is a dispenser of favors, that instant it becomes, I had almost said, the "duty" of every great combination of capital to seek to control government.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The seeds of the disease were implanted among us by the undue expansion of the idea of a protective tariff. The victous circle—undue protection that riches may be unfairly acquired, contribution of riches so acquired that undue protection may be continued and extended—became but too

IMPERIALISM.

Contrast this for a moment with the ideal of a republic and do not wonder that imperialism has followed in its due course. The Philippines as we have administered them, the Panama Canal as we have acquired it, the possibility of our suzerainty over the South American republics, as we have threatened it, are but the blossoms of the tree which we have watered and tended. the tree which we have watered and tended.
But, meanwhile, as we are human, so all these things are attractive to us, for they but portray the power to which we have attained through those gifts which, nevertheless, were given us by Providence without effort of our own and without price. out effort of our own and without price.
We acquired a vast, diversified, and fertile country. We established therein a povernment in which from the outset the shackles were removed from human effort. We attracted to ourselves the enterprising, the courageous, the best of the civilized world, and through these conditions and from them alone we have risen in power and in wealth beyond the experience of mankind.

SELF-CONTROL.

Not unnaturally we are threated with a great danger—the lack of self-control. And in what alluring form does temptation assail us? We are great. We are strong. We are rich. Our mission the refuge of the downtrodden and the protector of the oppressed.

What more natural than that we should say we need great revenues, a great army and a powerful navy that we may fulfil this mission to which we have been called? But in all human experience to what uses have great revenues, great armies

uses have great revenues, great armies and great navies been put? Have they in

It is universally recognized

KNOX HAT

that the

is the standard by which all others are judged.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

fact been ever used by their possessors to elevate mankind? DISTORTION OF THE ISSUES.

If the country were left alone to decide for itself the questions of to-day we cannot doubt what his decision would be.

But unfortunately there are many interested for selfish motives in distorting the point of view, in disguising the truth.

That great sums should be raised by tariff taxation is necessary for their selfish numbers. But great sums when acquired

purposes. But great sums when acquired by a Government call for great expendi-tures, and reasons for the making of great expenditures must in their turn be supplied if the people are to be lured into acqui-escence. And so again in their turn great expenditures call for the raising of still greater revenues, and thus only can popular clamor be stilled and a reasonable excuse offorded those who find their profit in debauching the people.

THE TRUSTS. Moreover, in its train this great evil of partial monopolies fostered by the tariff has brought its twin sister, domestic mo-

has brought its twin sister, domestic monopolies, to feed upon the people.

It seems as though every day a new monopoly was uncovered. I need not recite to you the familiar names of the more prominent of the trusts. I need not tell you that properly administered the law is sufficient to control them. But I may be pardoned if I ask you to contemplate for a moment how they surround us in every direction and how we come across their unsuspected existence at every turn. their unsuspected existence at every turn. It was only in this just past month of October, to cite the last instance which has come to my knowledge, that it was developed before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the fruit growers of some sections of the United States were bound hand and foot by a monopoly-were desections of the United States were bound hand and foot by a monopoly—were dependent for their profits, dependent for their existence, not on their efforts, not on the bounty of nature, not on their prudence, their care or their foresight, but on the mercy of the "private car lines."

THE CORRUPTION FUND.

There is a still uglier page to the general story. An example is before us of how the effort of the people to free themselves from a burden can be seized upon by the unscrupulous and itself made the agency whereby the burden is bound more firmly upon their backs. The clamor of the people against the trusts rose to the point where recognition was necessary.

where recognition was necessary.

A new department of the Government was created—the Department of Commerce. To that D partment was intrusted inquisitorial power over the great corpora-tions. Its head, the Secretary of Com-merce, was made a Cabinet officer. But merce, was made a Cabinet officer. But lest honest business interests shou'd suffer lest honest business interests sheu'd suffer, lest unscrupulous competitors sheuld take unfair advantage, it was provided that the results of the Department's investigations into the affairs of any corporation should be confidential. They were and are to be placed in the first instance at the disposition of the President, and in his discretion only are they to be made public and become the common knowledge of the people.

people.

Extraordinary powers these and marking an extraordinary faith of a people in its elected Chief Executive. And how has this administration responded to this trust? It placed at the head of this new department, as the first Secretary of the Department of Commerce of the United States. the private secretary of the President.
What the Department's researches were
we know not. Of the results attained by we know not. Of the results attained by such researches we are not informed.

When, however, the present campaign opened the Secretary of Commerce resigned his office, and at the request and as the personal representative of the President became the chairman of the President became the chairman of the President particular and the properties to bring President became the chairman of the Republican national committee to bring about, if it might be so, the election of his patron to the Presidency. And lest any should err, it was at the time of his resignation authoritatively announced that at the termination of the campaign he would be summoned again to the Cabinet to fill another Cabinet office.

I leave it to you to say whether or not

I leave it to you to say whether or not in your estimation the vicious circle is

THE BALLOT THE REMEDY. Now, all these are not conditions under Now, all these are not conditions under which free institutions can persevere. We are not yet prepared for empire. We still intend that this shall be a republic, but it behooves us to guard jealously the liberties which were transmitted to us. And if the unscrupulous use of power by And if the unscrupulous use of power by any party or by any person becomes apparent, it behoves us to check it by the exercise of the ballot, the constitutional prerogative given us for that purpose. And this without regard to whether the exercise of unconstitutional powers by an individual be malicious or temperamental. What have we then before us in this election? We, the plain people of the United States, stand ranged upon one side. Upon the other, as I view it, stand the forces which make for evil to the United States. There we find the exaggerated tariff aggrandizing the few and the trusts grinding the many; there the extravagance grinding the many; there the extravagance that is their bedfellow; there the inso-

grinding the many; there the extravagance that is their bedfellow; there the insolent disregard of the rights of the weak, and there the greed of empire.

Behind them stand, not those citizens of the United States who are the true republicans, but those few who have for their own purposes selved upon the power of own purposes seized upon the power of the people and who rely on the traditions the people and who rely on the traditions of the Republican party and the delusions created by their astuteness for the perpet-uation in their hands of the powers which

they have misused.

Aside from the evils which we may suffer ourselves, are we prepared to contemplate that the nations of the world shall come to regard us as their enemy, lying in wait to seek our personal advantage at their

spense?
Shall the distortion of the Monroe Doctrine be used to justify our trampling upon the rights of the weaker nations of this I venture to say that the people of this country are not prepared to have us definitely abandon the paths to which our national life was originally committed, though from them we have latterly wandered.

PROSPERITY NOT IN WRONGDOING. PROSPETITY NOT IN WEONGDOING.

Let me say to you in conclusion, and through you to the people of the United States, in reply to those who point to artificially high prices as a justification for a compromise with ideals in national life, that prosperity is not a necessary incident of national wrongdoing. And that if elected by the people to be their President, I shall do all that lies in my power to increase and not to subtract from the prosperity of the country and to assist in our attainment of country and to assist in our attainment of that prosperity to which, by our u ique posi-tion in the world, we are entitled. Nor shall I abate by one jot from the principles which must be controlling with us if we would not lose our high place in the ranks of the world of nations and in-

the ranks of the world of nations and invite upon ourselves that which must invent the skill and courage to do it. His name is alton B. Parker.

Dr. Felix Adler came last. The audience had been clamoring for him fWr an hour an a half. The doctor hadu't been speaking more than three minutes when Judge Parker arrived, so hiss speech was left unfinished.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawa Cemetery, 2.315 acres. Round trip ticket 50c. at 46 W. 84th St. N. Y.

PERSONALS.

ETERNAL: new: but coat; for only: happy: mothing all lost send sixth so BENSON.

covenant now made with you, to be your constitutional and your dutiful representative, to the end that we, the people of the United States, may live over again in experience and in result, the historic days of simplicity and prosperity in this land born of high resolves and nurtured in the truth of principles.

To all this I stand pledged.

You Work Calls It a Your Cetter.

Van Wyck Calls It a Vote Getter. Judge Parker was in much better voice than he was in New Jersey o Tuesday. evening. His voice carried to the farthest part of the auditorium, and had that quality which a fashionably attired woman sitting back of the reporters' table characterized as "just like Sothern when he's pleading with the girl he's dead in love with." Ex-Mayor Van Wyck said of the effort:

with." Ex-Mayor Van Wyck said of the effort:

"It was the greatestvote-making speech I ever heard, and I believe anybody who listened to it, irrespective of politics, must agree with me."

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of the speech was at the close, when the speaker, folding up his manuscript, stepp d to the edge of the stage, and looking his auditors full in the face and tapping with the index figner of his right hand the man uscript from which he had been reading, said, amid a great stillness:

"And to all this I stand pledged."

The crowd waited for a minute or so,

"And to all this I stand pledged."
The crowd waited for a minute or so, then they fairly raised the roof with their cheers. With the plaudits Judge Parker, under the escort of the Democratic Club committee and a squad of mounted police, left the hall for the Democratic Club.

Columbia Diction.

The meeting was arranged by the West Side Parker 'Independent Club. Prof. Kirchwey, the chairman, began his speech by addressing himself to "Fellow Mugwumps, weaklings and independents " Just by way of showing the literary diction of Columbia, the professor said that anybocy who had been in New York in the lust few days "would have no doubt that there was a political campaign in our midst."

C rls Francis Adams of Boston wis ir troduced as the first speaker. He talked for guite an hour. Toward the close of his pech he stopped for a moment and Prof. Inchwey whispered something ohim. Then Mr. Adams fairly shouted "I have now but one word more to say to you." This statement was followed by great and enthusiastic applause. In part Mr. Adams said: Columbia Diction.

Mr. Adams devoted himself largely to Secretary Hay's speech made last week in the same hall. As to revision of the tariff by its friends, he said that the friends had for forty years refused to revise it

tariff by its friends, he said that the friends had for forty years refused to revise it except in the direction of making it a heavier burden. As to free silver, that issue was as dead as "the war is a failure," a Democratic issue of the closing days of the civil war. As to the Philippines, Mr. Adams did not explicitly say that we want to abandon them, but he made fun of the idea of turning Malays and Asiatics into "Anglo-Americans." He also disputed Mr. Hay's description of the Panama Treaty as "as perfect a bit of honest statecraft as this generation has seen." Mr. Adams called it a "game of thimble rigging," and said: Under that treaty, what was the rake-off? It is stated to have been a canal concession for us: and, somehow, \$16,000,000 for those contractors whose interests M. Bunau-varilla had it in charge to look after. How the unfortunate French fared who had advanced the hundreds of millions sunk in the De Lesseps ditch nowhere appears. They probably have received, or will receive, what is known as a final dividend. Neither am I at this time prepared to say what would have been a proper compensation for the claims of the French contractors whom, and not Panama, M. Bunau-Varilla represented. I am, however, credibly informed that possibly they night have figured out some four millions.

Men standing as high in reputation as

millions.

Men standing as high in reputation as

Men standing as high in reputation as Men standing as high in reputation as Senator Hoar and ex-Senator Edmunds have described what took place in this transaction as practically the processes known to highwaymen and sharpers. That is invective. But to me it is the humorous side which appeals. What became of the rake-off? We are now assured from Panama that "practically unanimous feeling there exists that the signing of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty two hours before the arrival of the special commissioners was suspicious, hasty and censurable. Under the circumstances, this is assuredly not altogether unreasenable. So, only recently, the President of the United States, in spite of representations to the contrary from our representations to the contrary from our representations to the contrary from our representatives in Panama, who never weary of describing the situation there in roseate hues, has made an admission that something is wrong, and that the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty may stand in need of revision. He has accordingly commissioned Secretary Taft, the moment the ejection is over, to go to Panama, and endeavor to set things right. The simple treath is that President Roosevelt realizes how strongly the whole thing partakes of the performances heretofore peculiar to opera

strongly the whole thing partakes of the performances heretolore peculiar to operabouffe and the racetrack, and wishes to obliterate, in so far as he can, that most unsavery, peculiar and altogether unprecedented chapter in our diplomatic annals.

I need not remind you that Mr. Long, recently our Secretary of the Navy, tells us in the history of that service Just published

I need not remind you that Mr. Long, recently our Secretary of the Navy, tells us in the history of that service Just published by him, that, at a certain Cabinet meeting during the first term of Mr. McKinley, the strenuous Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Poosevelt, declared that if he had his way, he would proceed, in his own language, to "smash" the Snanish feet, then on its way to America, in advance of any declaration of war. It was characteristic.

I have this evening described to you the \$3,000,000 Bunau-Varilla rake-off, effected while the enveys of the republic, which the said M. Bunau-Varilla was improvised to represent, were within two hours' journey of the State Department. A proceeding also characteristic of the man, whem the president of one of our colleges says he proposes to vote for "because he does things." But, I submit, there are things which, had they been left undone, history would read the better. The famous—and infamous—Ostend manifests of 1554, for instance, isone—a proverbial one; the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty of 1903, will. I submit, hereafter be remembered as another scarcely less malodorous. To be elected because "he does things!" But, for instance, is it not well that the destruction of the Spanish fleet at the time the Assistant Secretary of the Navy urged it, does not appear on history's page? Unouestionably it is: and it would also be well if the name of Bunau-Varilla did not stand side by side with that of John Hay at the foot of our nation's title deed to the Panyma Canal. As Falstaff said to Prince Ha!: "Shall the blessee," sun of heaven prove a micher and eat blackberries?"—a question not to be asked."

Spellebinder Talks.

Sigmund Ziesler of Chicago, was the next

SPELLBINDER TALKS.

Sigmund Ziesler of Chicago, was the next speaker. He had a voice with the ring f the professional spellbinder in it. Richard T. Crane, a steel manufacturer of Chicago followed him. Mr. Crane read his speech and wasn't particularly familiar with the manuscript. Par of the speech follows:

Remarks of Manufacturer Crane. I am neither an orator nor a politician. I am neither an orator for a politician. I am addressing a public meeting for the first time in my life. In politics I have always been independent, though I have voted the Republican ticket with few exceptions. But the imperialistic tendency and the high tariff policy of the Republican party leave me no choice in this campaign but to support Judge Parker. I have been a to support Judge Parker. I have been a manufacturer of metal products for fifty years. I think I am in a position to judge years. I think I am in a position to judge whether our industry is in need of an artificial stimulant like the Dingley tariff. It is my deliberate judgment that the Pepublican policy of protection, far from being a benefit to our industries, is a positive

ne Republicans admit that the tariff should be lowered, but fear that to do so would create a great disturbance in business. I do not share that fear. But even if a temporary disturbance were sure follow, I would not hesitate to lower t schedules to a proper basis any more than I would hesitate to submit to an operation if I were suffering from appendicitis. The Dingley tariff is a swollen and highly in-Dingley tariff is a swollen and highly in-flamed appendix in the commercial and industrial body of our country. Let us remove it. We must have a surgeon with the skill and courage to do it. His name is alton B Parks.

gentle heart stimulant. A sleepbringing "nightcap."

W.&J.SLOANE

THE Wilton Carpet, mainly because of its enduring character and unusual color value for decorative treatments, retains a position in popular favor second to no other weave. In our stock of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WILTON CARPETS

we have endeavored by making it large and varied to provide a certainty of choice appropriate to any intended purpose. Exclusiveness of design may always be relied upon

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

KING EDWARD'S GARDEN

Within the Grounds of the Royal Estate at Sandringham.

From the London Daily Mail. Emerging through a belt of pinewood and chalk cutting riddled with sand martins' estholes, the train pulls up at a station so different in architecture and arrangement from any other place upon the line that you need no telling that this is Wolferton, the King's station for Sandringham.

An atmosphere of aloofness pervades the platforms. As no royal carriage has come to meet the train no official takes any interest in the passengers. Backs accustomed to pend before Majesty have a natural inclination to be stiff in the presence of the mere sightseer with a return ticket. And, just as you like a cathedral guide to be archæological in aspect, with a suggestion of sacred mouldiness about his clothes, so you recognize the aloofness of Wolferton as a fitting tribute to absent royalty. Any brisk attentions from the station staff would clash with the spirit of the place, which, with its decorative walls of black, white and red, opening upon a spacious carriage sweep, backed by trim

shrubbery, was evidently not constructed for the general public. Though there are booking offices and waiting room and the rest of it, not a single label or notice board to distinguish them meets the eye. Not one advertisement appears on the tempting stretches of ornamental wall, and even the railway time table is encased in a glazed oak frame. The same rule prevails outside, for, though three full miles of many intersecting roads lie between Wolferton and Sandringham, 'not a signpost indicates whither any one of them leads.

But those who have business with royalty an usually find their way without signposts; and a gracious way it is, with the scent of pines and bracken in the sir, with the wood-dove cooing and the woodpecker in the deep green glade laughing aloud as you pass on the soft turf between birch and pine, breast high with waving bracken already tinted with splashes

Here, with the quaint barking cough of the deer and the cries of the water fowl, with the pheasants parading under the trees and the moorhens running on the lawns. seagulis winging overhead between the sea and the newly ploughed inland

as pleasant a spot as wearied brain could desire for an hour of autuma leisure. Making the circuit of the house by devious ways, past flower gardens and shrubberies, we find at no great distance the little church, where memorial tablets to great and dear ones scarcely leave space for more upon the narrow walls beside the brasses to faithful servants and distinguished officers of the household. In the small churchyard one simple grave tells of royal sorrow for an infant's death, while others bear humble rustic names inscribed with records of their long service on the estate. It is this aspect of the King, as head of a family and master of a country house, with a family pew in the little church, that comes home to us at Sandringham; it comes in a tone of the voice or gesture from those who have served him

And the personality of the Queen leaves gracious traces everywhere. We see it in the exceeding daintiness of her dairy and all the pretty details of her tea room there, with its rare and tasteful china; in the beautiful effect of the blue and white house in which her white doves are kept; in the delicate hues of her favorite carnations, and the evident pride with which, in the walled garden or glasshouses, a gardener will point out th fruit or flower "that the Queen likes."

Above all, however, we see it in the selec-tion and management of her favorite dogs. Approaching the kennels, the eye first falls upon the mural tablets to the memory of upon the mural tablets to the memory of pets lost but not forgotten, as though their mistress wished that in visiting her living friends she should first remember those that are dead. Among these are many dogs of fame—the poodle Sam, the French bulldog Peter: and Venus, as a long bodied, stumpy legged gem of a Dandie Dinmont was named with appropriate absurdity. From the kennels to the stables, where the King's famous horses condescend to be admired by nobodies in particular, is an easy passage, and from the stables to the long country road outside, leading to the next village on the railway, is only a few yards.

Bird's Nest of Watch Springs

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger A curious gift has been made to the Natural listory Museum of Soletta. This gift consists of a bird's nest constructed entirely of steel. There are a great many watchmaker at Soletta, and in the vicinity of the workshops there are always the remains of the old springs of vetches which have been

cast aside.

Last summer a watchmaker discovered this curious bird's nest, which had been built in a tree in his courtyard by a pair of water wastails. It measured ten centimeters in circumference and was made solely of watch springs. When the birds had fledged their brood the watchmaker secured their unique nest as an interesting proof of the intelligence of the birds in adapting anything which comes within their reach.

Its rejuvenating and mildly ex-

hilarating properties make it a

valuable tonic and home remedy. John Jameson Irish Whiskey

Stimulates and rehabilitates the system with lasting energy and strength.

If good looks count for anything our Fall suits certainly deserve the howling success they've had.

The patterns have lots of character, without being con-

The fabrics have lots of strength without being coarseworsteds and worsted-cheviots predominate.

\$16 to \$38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

253 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall. 842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 34 West 33d St.

POLITICAL. MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT November 3, 1904, at 8 o'clock AMSTERDAM OPERA HOUSE

334-344 West 44th Street.

SPEAKERS:

HON. JOHN F. DRYDEN. United States Senator of New Jersey

HON. JULIUS M. MAYER. Candidate for At-

HON. WALTER M. CHANDLER, of Kentucky Music and Fireworks. EVERYBODY INVITED
Republican Organization Fifteenth Assembly

First Woman's Rights Meeting

From the Roston Herald. The first recorded public meeting in the interest of "woman's rights" was held in the town of Medford in 1701. The gallery of the church was occupied by the young unmarried people of the congregation, one side and one-half the front gallery being given to the young men, the other side and the other half being given to the young women. But in the seating in this eventful year the young men were given the entire front of the gal-lery as well, and the young women were only

allowed one side of the gallery.

Then it was that things began to happen Treatment like this wasn't to be tolerated, even for a moment. The blood of the future

even for a moment. The blood of the future mothers of the revolution was fully aroused, and the young women made such an uproar and commotion that it speedily became a town matter, and a town meeting was called to restore to them their rights in half of the front gallery.

The young men of the day were bitterly opposed to extending any new privileges to women, and the fight extended beyond Medford. Shortly after the introduction of "pues" into the churches, by which families were separated from the remainder of the concregation, the selectmen of the town of Newbury gave permission to a group of young women to build a "pue" in the gallery of the church, upon their own side of the house. This extension of privilege was resented by the young bachelors to such a degree that they broke a window of the church, forced an entrance and hacked the pew in pieces. For this act of sacrilege the young men of Newbury were fined E10 ear and sentenced to be whipped or pilloried. But they were manly enough to confess their folly and ask pardon, so this part of their punishment was omitted. So you see the "woman's rights" movement isn't a modern one.

How London Greeted the Silk Hat

From the St. James's Gasette. In the Times of the date Jan. 16, 1797, there is an account of the man who first tried the experi-ment of wearing a slik hat. "John Hetherington, haberdasher of the Strand," says the report, "was haberdasher of the Strand. Says the report, was arraigned before the Lord Mayor yesterday on a charge of breach of the peace and inciting a riet, and was required to give bonds for the sum of 2500. It was in evidence that Mr. Hetherington, who is well connected, appeared on the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a stik hat, which was offered in evidence, a tall structure having a shiny lustre and calculated to frighten timid people. As a matter of fact, the fainted at the sight, children screamed and a sor of Cordwainer Thomas was thrown down by the crowd which had collected and had his right arm

MARRIED.

BUSH-WHITNEY .- Mr. and Mrs. William B. Whitney announce the marriage of their daughter. Susan Cutter, to William E. Bush. on the 18th of Sept., 1904, at the Church of the Advent, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Henry B. Gorgas. CURRAN-POSTLEY .- On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 4 the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev

D. Parker Morgan, assisted by the vicar of Old Trintiy, J. Nevett Steele, Elise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, to Ross MARTIN-PHIPPS .- On Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904 at Beaufort Castle, Scotland, Helen Margaret daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps. to

Bradley Martin, Jr. WENMAN-WILLIAMS .- On Wednesday, Nev. 2. Bartholomew's Church, by the Res. D Leighton Parks, Miss Louise Ladew Williams daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend Williams, to Mr. Byrd Wilson Wenman.

WILSON.-On Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, af et a short lilness, Henry R. Wilson.
Funeral from the retained of Mrs. J. Mot.
Saturday, Nov. 5, at 6 octook, 5 33 5 1 5
at., East Orange, N. J., Dilch Chick. 345